

# Rock Island Daily Argus.

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**The London**  
THE LARGEST  
Clothing House!  
in the three cities.  
Mens' Suits  
WORTH  
\$7.50 to \$10.00. for  
**\$5.00.**

This lot are nice new suits well worth what we claim they are.

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Clothing House!  
in the three cities.  
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\$13.50 to \$16.50 for  
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Clothing House!  
in the three cities.  
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This lot is good enough for any gentleman. Come see 'em.

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Elegant suits for the money.

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Well worth the money.

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WORTH  
\$10.00 to \$12.00 for  
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Nice stylish suits, new this season.

**The London**  
The place to trade.  
Children's Suits.  
Your choice of any \$2.50 to \$3.00 suits in the house for  
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Just the thing.

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Children's Suits.  
Your choice of any \$3.50 to \$4.50 suits in the house for  
**\$2.99.**

Latest novelties.

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The place to trade.  
Children's Suits.  
Your choice of any \$5.00 to \$6.50 suits in the house for  
**\$3.99**

The proper caper.

**The London**  
Thin Coats and Vests.  
WORTH  
\$2.50 to \$5.00 for  
**\$1.99.**

**The London**  
Boys' Star Shirt Waists.  
WORTH  
75c to \$1.50 your choice for  
**50c.**

**The London**  
Straw Hats.  
WORTH  
50c to 75c for  
**25c.**

**The London**  
Money saved by trading with us.  
Fancy and white Vests  
\$1.50 to \$1.75 grade for 1.00  
2.00 to 2.50 " " 1.50  
3.00 to 3.50 " " 2.00

This is a good time to get a good outfit cheap for the Fourth.

**The London**  
Sax & Rice.

**The London**  
Money saved by trading with us.  
Underwear  
50c grade 25c  
75c to 1.00 grade 50c.

Bring this with you and get what you need.

**The London**  
Sax & Rice.

**The London**  
Money saved by trading with us.  
Madras and flannel shirts  
1.00 to 1.25 grade for 75c  
1.50 to 1.75 " " 1.00  
2.00 to 2.50 " " 1.50

We are the leaders of low prices. Come look through our line and see if there is something you wish.

**The London**  
Sax & Rice.

## PALMER'S SOLUTION

The Illinois Senator on the Labor Troubles.

VERY RADICAL REMEDY OUTLINED.

Manufactories To Be Considered Public Institutions—A View of the Rights of Laborers Which Is New in the Senate—Both Houses Preparing to Go Into Investigation—No Kind Words for the Pinkertons—Prospects of the Silver Bill—The Anti-Confident of Defeating It—Wheeler's Committee's Attack on Raun.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Homestead riots were brought under discussion almost immediately on the opening of the senate yesterday. The resolutions offered by Gallinger to investigate the matter through the committee on education and labor and by Peffer to appoint a special committee to investigate the general question of the employment of Pinkerton men were laid before the senate. There was no difference of opinion about the investigation, but the Pinkertons came in for a good deal of denunciation, Stewart calling them a "murderous gang" and "armed assassins." But the sensation of the debate was the speech of Palmer of Illinois. He said that wherever the Pinkertons had been present they had shed blood.

In the course of his speech Palmer said: "I maintain and ask the attention of the committee on education and labor, if that committee shall be instructed to inquire into the subject, that these citizens [the Homestead strikers] were right. I maintain, according to the law of the land—not as the law is generally understood, but according to the principles of the law which must hereafter be applied to the solution of these troubles—that these men [the strikers] had the right to be there. That makes it necessary for me to assert that these men had a right to employment there. They had earned the right to live there. These large manufacturing establishments must hereafter be understood to be public establishments in the modified sense, which I will explain in a moment, and the owners of these properties must hereafter be regarded as holding their property subject to the co-relative right of those without whose service the property would be utterly valueless.

More of the Rights of Labor.  
"The only concession I make conceding to them [the owners] the right to a reasonable profit on the capital invested in their enterprises. I maintain, furthermore, that these laborers having spent their lives in this peculiar line of service, have the right to insist on the permanency of their employment, and they have a right to insist, too, upon a reasonable compensation for their services. We talk about the civil service law as applicable to government employment. I assert that there is a law wider and broader than that, which gives to these men who have been bred in these special pursuits, as for example, in the service of railroads, or of these vast manufacturing establishments, a right to demand employment, a right which can only be defeated by misconduct on their part.

Tenure of Employment of Workmen.  
"I maintain, therefore, that at the time of the assault upon these people at Homestead, they were where they had a right to be; they were upon grounds they had a right to defend. Do you ask me if these men may by force take possession of the property of another? No. They were conducting themselves in the line of their rights, as I understand that. Business was suspended and these men were simply awaiting a settlement of the disputed questions between them and their employers. Mark me, I maintain the right of owners of property to operate it at their will. I maintain the right of the operative to assist in its operation. I maintain the right of both parties to reasonable compensation for their services. I maintain the right of these laborers to continuous employment, dependent not upon the will alone of the employer, but dependent on the good conduct of the employees.

The Right to Employment.  
"This is the only road out of the difficulty. You may call out the militia of the state of Pennsylvania and you may exterminate all the inhabitants of that beautiful and thrifty village, and what is done? Human life has again been sacrificed in one of these struggles for human rights. Do you establish the right of these large establishments to control their business? On the contrary, the laboring men of the country, so conscious of the existence of this right which I assert—the right to continue in employment during good behavior—will continue to resist, and this social war will be upon you, and it will become the duty of Christian statesmen, republican statesmen, to find some road out of this difficulty.

HOW TO ADJUST THE TROUBLE.

Manufactories Must Be Considered Public Institutions.

How can we adjust it? You cannot do it by asserting what I admit to be true, that every man has a right to the control of his own property in his own way, and that if a man does not like to go to work for some body else. You cannot admit the absolute right of capital, you cannot admit the absolute right of labor. You have got to adjust their rights upon some basis. What is it? That the manufacturing establishment is a public institution as the railroads are held to the public, because they work for the public; because they employ the public.

Settles the Matter Too Easily.  
"Public, because men in their service become unfit for other service, and public because there are thousands dependent upon them for food and nurture. Thus have we recognized the right of the capitalist to the control of his property, subject to his right to a reasonable reward for his investment, and we claim for the laborer the right to permanent employment during good behavior, he certainly subject to be compelled to submit to the changes of business. Where the profits are small the parties must divide the losses; where the profits are large, the profits may be

A Partisan View Little Short of Crime.  
The senator closed with the remark that, if he had said, as he found himself

reported as saying yesterday, that these occurrences would have an effect upon the elections, it was a remark which ought not to have been made. To speak of the effect of occurrences like this on the coming elections was something little short of a crime.

Voorhees Talks Politics.  
Peffer deprecated making a partisan question of the matter, but Voorhees took the floor and made a vigorous attack on the Republican protective policy; regretted that Carnegie himself had not been in front of his "mercenary" instead of skulking in Europe; that the claim that the men who laid down their lives at Homestead were protected was a lie; that in spite of having protection Carnegie must have a reduction of wages; that such things never happened under Democratic administrations, and that Indiana would welcome Pinkertons to hospitable penitentiary cells.

Hale Replies to the "Tall Sycamore."  
Hale replying said that there were two simple propositions before the senate and he thought it to the credit of the senate that until the senator of Indiana spoke the gravity of the situation had sobered the minds of senators so that nobody was inclined to run into a hot and angry partisan debate. The senator from Kansas (Peffer) who had introduced the resolution had deprecated discussion, and the senator from Illinois (Palmer) more philosophical and thoughtful and self-restrained than the senator from Indiana, had also avoided political allusions. Hale then entered upon a general defense of the Republican policy of protection.

Other Senators Take a Hand.  
Sanders of Montana said that Pennsylvania was a sovereign state, and perfectly capable of taking care of this matter and investigating it without interference by the United States. He was surprised that Palmer, who was such a champion of reserved rights, should not lift his voice against this inquiry. Call introduced a resolution declaring the "invasion" of a state by armed citizens of another state to be treason.

Comes Up in the House.  
The matter was also up in the house over a resolution for an inquiry, which was finally decided upon and left to the judiciary committee, after a fight for the honor of the labor committee. Watson, of Georgia (F. A.) charged that the judiciary committee had shelved a similar inquiry since last January, to which Gates replied that Watson had been asked to give the committee some tangible information and names of witnesses, which that gentleman had never done. The house was a unit against the Pinkertons.

THE FREE COINAGE MEASURE.

Antis Predict Its Defeat—Getting Up a New Petition.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Ultimate defeat of the Stewart free silver bill is confidently predicted by the opponents of the measure. "Free coinage is dead and it will not come to life," said Representative Williams, of Massachusetts, yesterday. Williams is in a very confident frame of mind in view of the canvass of the feelings of Democratic members on the silver question. He says that "within a few days we shall be able to show a Democratic majority against the silver bill who will vote against it on its passage."

Reinforcements for Williams.  
The strength of the anti-free coinage movement was shown by the fact that several members from western and southern states who have been counted doubtful in previous estimates, attended the anti-silver caucus Wednesday night and allowed themselves to be put on the working committees to fight against the silver bill or any other bill of the sort which may be presented.

Pierce Circulating a Petition.  
Pierce, the radical free coinage man from Tennessee, was circulating a new petition for the adoption of a cloture rule. The fact that he feels obliged to circulate it indicates that Speaker Crisp has again refused to bring in such a rule without the approval of the Democratic majority. The anti-silver men are perfectly willing to face the bill on a direct vote and to let as many Republicans stay away as want to.

In the Senate and House.  
WASHINGTON, July 8.—There was a spirited debate in the senate yesterday on the question of investigating the causes of the Homestead, P. riots and the employment of the Pinkertons. The question as to whether an investigation should be ordered was referred to the committee on contingent expenses with a request that they report today. The balance of the day was devoted to the consideration of the sundry civil bill.

In the house the silver bill was referred to the committee on coinage, weights, and measures, without opposition, the anti-silverites ceasing to filibuster. The rest of the session was consumed in the discussion and adoption of a resolution regarding an investigation by the judiciary committee of the Pinkerton detective force and their employment by corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and especially the trouble and riots at Homestead, Pa.

Will Demand Raun's Removal.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Post publishes the following: "A resolution is soon to be presented in the house recommending the removal of Pension Commissioner Raun. It will accompany the majority report of the special committee which has been investigating the workings of the pension bureau." The report charges Raun with lack of integrity and various other sins of omission and commission.

GLADSTONIANS FEEL BETTER.

They Gain Seven Seats and Beat a Cabinet Minister.

LONDON, July 8.—The Liberals were in better spirits last night. They gained seven seats in yesterday's polling, and succeeded in defeating a cabinet minister—Ritchie, president of the local government board. The correct totals at midnight show that 141 Conservatives and nineteen Liberal Unionists have been elected, making the Tory strength 160 in all; Liberals elected, 117, Irish anti-Parnellite Nationalists, 10; Parnellite, 1.

Strength of the Home Rulers.  
The Irish home rule strength, therefore, counting labor candidates and Irish Nationalists, anti-Parnellite and Parnellite, with the Liberals, is 128, as against the Tory-Liberal-Unionist strength of 160. The Libs have, so far, made a total net gain

of twenty-two seats. The successes in the metropolitan boroughs yesterday were particularly inspiring.

Chicago Situation.

CHICAGO, July 8.—A meeting of the Western league has been called for today at Columbus, and it will probably disband. The Milwaukee club has gone to pieces. Chicago has signed Decker and Connors of the Joliet club. Following are yesterday's League records: At Chicago—Washington 2, Chicago 1; at Cleveland—Brooklyn 9, Cleveland 6; (second game) Brooklyn 9, Cleveland 7; at Louisville—Boston 5, Louisville 4; at Cincinnati—Baltimore 2, Cincinnati 2; at St. Louis—New York 5, St. Louis 4; at Pittsburg—Philadelphia 7, Pittsburg 5.

Western: At Kansas City—Toledo 1, Kansas City 13; Illinois—Iowa: At Rock Island—Rockford 3, Rock Island-Moline 14; at Joliet—Terre Haute 4, Joliet 3.

The Weather We May Expect.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following are the weather indications for twenty-four hours from 8 p. m. yesterday: For Indiana and Illinois—Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers during this afternoon or tonight; cooler tonight. For Lower Michigan—Fair weather; showers tomorrow; variable winds. For Upper Michigan—Fair weather; southwesterly winds; cooler tonight. For Wisconsin—Fair weather, followed by local showers tonight or tomorrow; cooler in southwestern portion; southerly winds. For Iowa—Local showers; variable winds; cooler tonight.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 7. Following were the quotations on the board of trade today: Wheat—July, opened 77 1/2, closed 77 3/4; September, opened 77 1/2, closed 77 3/4; December, opened 77 1/2, closed 77 3/4. Corn—July, opened 49 1/2, closed 49 1/2; September, opened 49 1/2, closed 49 1/2; May, opened 50 1/2, closed 50 1/2. Oats—July, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; September, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2; November, opened 35 1/2, closed 35 1/2. Pork—July, opened \$11.50, closed \$11.50; September, opened \$11.50, closed \$11.50. Lard—July, opened \$7.00, closed \$7.00.

Live Stock: Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Market active on speculative shipping account; prices were 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; lower sales ranged at \$4.75 to \$5.00; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.00; rough packing, \$3.50 to \$4.00; mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.00; heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Market active but fairly on local and shipping account; prices 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; quotations ranged at \$3.25 to \$3.50; extra shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; good to choice do, \$4.40 to \$4.80; fair to good, \$3.90 to \$4.40; common to medium do, \$3.50 to \$4.00; butchers' steers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Texas cows, \$3.50 to \$4.00; feeders, \$1.50 to \$2.00; cows, \$2.00 to \$2.50; veal calves, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Sheep—Market fairly active and prices easier; quotations ranged at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs. western, \$3.50 to \$4.00 natives, \$3.00 to \$3.50 Texas, and \$2.50 to \$3.00 lambs.

Produce: Butter—Fancy separator, 20 1/2; fine creameries, 18 1/2; dairies, fancy, fresh, 16 1/2; No. 1 dairy, 15 1/2; packing stock, fresh, 10 1/2; Eggs—14 1/2 to 15 1/2 per doz., loss off. Live poultry—Hens, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; spring chickens, 16 1/2 to 18 1/2 per lb. roasters, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; turkeys mixed, 8 1/2 to 10 1/2; Potatoes—Burbank, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; per bushel; Helron, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Rose, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; Peerless, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; common to poor mixed lot, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; California new potatoes, \$1 per 2 bushel sack; New Orleans, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2 per sack; Strawberries, 75 to \$1.00 per 16-oz case; Gooseberries, \$1.00 per 16-oz case; Raspberries—Red, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 24-oz case; black, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 24-oz case; Blackberries—\$2.00 to \$2.50 per 24-oz case.

New York.

New York, July 7. Wheat—No. 2 red winter cash, 90 1/2; July, 89 1/2; August, 89 1/2; September, 89 1/2; October, 89 1/2. Corn—No. 2 mixed cash, 49 1/2; July, 49 1/2; August, 49 1/2; September, 49 1/2; October, 49 1/2. Oats—No. 2 mixed cash, 35 1/2; July, 35 1/2; August, 35 1/2; September, 35 1/2; October, 35 1/2. Rye—Dull, heavy and lower; 48 1/2 to 49 1/2 for car lots. Barley—Neglected. Potatoes—Dull but strong; \$1.17 to \$1.22 for old. Lard—Quiet; September, 7 1/2; October, 7 1/2.

Live Stock: Cattle—No trading in beefs, but the feeling for higher prices; dressed beef, firm; native sides, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 per lb. Sheep and Lambs—Trade active at an advance equal to strong 14c per lb. sheep, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per 100 lbs; lambs, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2. Hogs—Market higher; live hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.15 per 100 lbs.

The Local Markets.

GRAIN, ETC.

Wheat—90 1/2 to 92 1/2.

Corn—48 1/2 to 50 1/2.

Rye—70 1/2 to 72 1/2.

Oats—32 1/2 to 34 1/2.

Bran—55c per cwt.

Ship's off—\$1.00 per cwt.

Hay—Timothy, \$12 1/2 to \$13; prairie, 10 1/2 to 11; clover \$9 1/2 to 10; baled, \$11 1/2.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Fair to choice, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2; creamery, 20 1/2 to 22 1/2.

Eggs—Fresh, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2; packed, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2.

Poultry—Chickens, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; turkeys, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2; ducks, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2; geese, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples—\$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel.

Potatoes—25c.

Onions—80c to 85c.

Turnips—45c to 50c.

LIVESTOCK.

Cattle—Butchers pay for corn fed steers \$4.25 to \$4.50; cows and heifers, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; calves 3 1/2 to 4 1/2.

Hogs—4c.

Sheep—4 1/2 to 5c.

Hard—7 1/2 to 7 3/4.

Soft—2 1/2 to 3 1/4.

Common boards \$16.

LUMBER.

Joist Scantling and timber, 12 to 16 feet, \$13.

Every additional foot in length 50 cents.

X A Shingles \$2 75.

Lath \$2 50.

Fencing 12 to 16 feet \$18.

ock boards, rough \$16.